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VOLUME V.

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By Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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JEWISH NEGROES.

The Rev. Dr. Philipp, missionary in the north of Africa, gives the following details concerning that country:

A Russian Jew, resident at Meadah, gave him information concerning a great number of Israelites, inhabiting the oases of Sihara, and dwelling also at Bather, Bis Wrabi, Tegger, Bousra, Bein, Uzab, Loquaz, etc. There are, in each of these places, as many as a hundred Jewish families, and in some of them even more. In one place he found six hundred families, with numerous synagogues, and about a hundred copies of the law, written upon parchment, some of which were more ancient than any he had ever before seen. But this is not all. Other curious details reached Dr. Philipp from another source. A Jew who had accompanied a German traveler as far as Timbuktu, found, near the boundary of Barbary, a large number of Jewish Negroes. Nearly every family among them possesses the law of Moses, written upon parchment. Although they speak of the prophets, they have not their writings. Their prayers differ from those of other Jews, and are committed to little leaves of parchment, stitched together, and containing numerous passages derived from the Psalms. These Jews have mingled some of the superstitions of "oral law" (which they have not committed to writing), with some of their neighbors, the Mahomedan and the heathen. They enjoy equal liberty with other subjects of the African chiefs, and have their synagogues and their rabbis. The explanation which they give of themselves in connection with their black skin is this: That after the destruction of Jerusalem, at the time of the first captivity, (some of their ancestors, having neither goods nor land, fled to the desert. The fatigue which they endured was so great, that nearly all the females died by the way. The children of Ham received them with kindness; and by intermarriage with their daughters, who were black, they communicated their color to their children. These children became, generation by generation, of a deeper hue, until no distinction of color now distinguishes the children of Shem from those of Ham. The form of their features, however, are quite different from that of the Negroes around them. These are highly interesting facts, and create a strong desire that these unexplored regions may be speedily opened to intercourse with the civilized world. Access to those ancient manuscripts, which are probably older than any others now extant, would perhaps be of great value in correcting the received Hebrew text, or in throwing light upon doubtful passages.

ALGERIA.—There are believed to be 15,000 Jews in Constantania, who have ten synagogues, and three *Jeshiboth*, or *Beth-ha-Midrashim*. All the synagogues are filled daily at morning and evening prayer. What a contrast to the Alsatian Jews, the English, French, or German, who scarcely fill one house of prayer once a year, on the day of atonement! There are many Rabbis, but the chief Rabbi, who is appointed by the French Government, is a Frenchman, and appears well read and tolerant; but not adopting the customs of the country, and wearing the uniform of a custom-house or railroad officer, is not liked by his congregation. They had twice prosecuted him for shav-

ing and walking out with his wife, as a violation of the *laws of Moses*, but as they failed to find such prohibitions in the Pentateuch, he was acquitted. The Jews here have several streets in the *Quartier Arabe*, inhabited entirely by themselves. They speak chiefly Arabic, but most of them speak Hebrew, with a strong Arabic pronunciation. They are not so ignorant as the Jews in France, nor, in general, such Talmudists as those in Russia and Poland, but they are great cabalists. German *Nihilism* has not crept into the Mediterranean, but they are so wholly uneducated, that they are more superstitious than any Jews under the influence of Christianity.—*Missionary Report*.

LEGACIES.—By the demise of the late Mrs. Phoebe Zchariah, of Devon street, Portland place, the following charitable bequests will now become payable in accordance with her will and that of her late husband, Mr. John Zchariah: Jews' Hospital, £500; Free School, £200; Institution for the Blind, £200; Orphan Asylum, £200; Widow's Home, £200; Hand in Hand Army, £200; Portsea Synagogue, £100; Bath Synagogue, 19 guineas.—*J. Chron.*

TRIESTE.—An excellent school has been founded, which diffuses the blessings of a sound religious and secular education throughout all classes of the community, and very recently an orphan asylum was established, which is already tenanted by 40 inmates. Moreover all prejudice against the Jews has entirely vanished among the Christian population. Perfect civil equality prevails between Jew and Christian, and there is actually among the forty-eight town councilors seven Jews, who were elected by large majorities, consisting of votes of the Christian religion.—*J. Chron.*

LOWER AUSTRIA.—NEW CONGREGATIONS.—Lower Austria was anciently the seat of numerous and flourishing congregations; but the fanaticism of the middle ages destroyed all these settlements. They were everywhere either expelled or massacred, and their property confiscated. The law subsequently sanctioned these deeds of violence, and the Jews were forever excluded from the land. The only city in which they were tolerated—and that under the most humiliating restrictions, was the capital, Vienna. The vestiges of these crying wrongs have in meantime been obliterated. It is true the property of the Jews was not restored. But since 1848 these restrictions were allowed to fall into disuse. Jews were permitted to settle in various cities, and now they have received the permission of the Government to constitute themselves into congregations.—*J. Chron.*

GALICA.—A JEWISH PAPER.—The Jews, whose influence is felt more and more in the Eastern half of the empire, have started a new paper at Lemberg, the first belonging to their persuasion in the Austrian portion of Poland. It is a German journal, printed in Hebrew types, so as to suit their conversational acquaintance with that language, and their non-acquaintance with any other than the characters of their own tongue.—*Daily Chron.*

ITALY.—MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—The *Educator Israelita* states that several co-religionists have lately been promoted to the grade of officers in the Italian army, and that some of them were educated in the royal military academy.—*J. Chron.*

The Rescue.

[After the "Sippurim."]

(CONTINUED.)

At the eleven o'clock hour the gates of the ghetto were opened. Two regiments of lancers and some cavalry were posted in that quarter. A great multitude assembled to witness that sad and rare spectacle. Every family on leaving, had to show that they had paid up all arrears of taxes to Government, and by what gate they left the city. The Jewish quarter offered scenes; before some houses you could see a small wagon with one horse, drawn for the sick and the aged, who could not travel on foot. At some doors you could see groups with their bundles—all they had of this world's goods—brought them on the ground, sadly taking together; women with their children and babies squatted here and there in the street, indulging in some melancholy conversation with their neighbors before the hour of final parting. At half past eleven, a trumpeter rode through the city, to announce that there was but half an hour's time left for them to depart. Friends and relatives now again commenced bidding one another farewell in the open street—a sad scene it was. At the gates were posted the rabbi and his *beth din* (associates), to encourage the departing by words of consolation, and to give them his blessing.

It was near the stroke of twelve, when from the direction of the Jesuit College, a man on horseback broke the sullen silence, by the rapid tramp of his horse. He hastened towards the Jewish quarter. The horse was covered with dust and foam: the rider not recognizable from dust and over excitement. On reaching within hearing, he raised a parchment scroll, and exclaimed: "Grace in the name of the emperor!"

The man rode up to the commanding officer, reaching him the paper; the noble horse breathed his last on the spot from exhaustion, and the rider sank senseless to the ground.

At the same moment, an imperial officer, carrying a white flag in his hands, rode up, and repeated, "In the name of his apostolic majesty, I proclaim mercy."

When the governor recognized the seal of the emperor, he bared his head, and read the repeal of the emperor bareheaded. All this was the work of some moments. At the same time was heard the cry of "Mordecai, Mordecai!" and Belle and her children have turned from the throng to the rescue of their fainting husband and father. The trumpet sounded; the commanding officer with joy, ordered the people to return to their houses, and waving his hat, a loud "Long live the emperor, long live Ferdinand I." resounded through the masses.

The sensation of the Hebrew population of Prague cannot be described here. Numbers crowded round Rabbi Mordechai, and the royal military academy.—*J. Chron.*

esi, filled with the greatest awe and veneration before the man to whose labors, after God, they owed so much. But Rabbi Mordecai lay senseless on the ground; and in that state he was conveyed to his house, followed by a host of friends. Let us leave Rabbi Mordecai to the care of his family, and let the first house which we re-enter in the city of Prague be the synagogue to give thanks to Him by whom both our woe and our woe is measured to us, for our good. A low response, "To the synagogue," turned the course of the people to that direction.

After some time, Rabbi Mordecai came to himself, and it was with great pain that his family found him to have lost one of his eyes.

It was on the first Sabbath after the return of R. Mordecai, when the heads of the people were assembled at his house, to show him the honor of a visit, that R. Mordecai told them his adventures. It must be remembered that though the Sabbath is not a day for ordinary visiting, the visit we refer to was of an extraordinary nature: to hear how God has delivered the congregation from the many hardships which they would have had to encounter, was an act of religion, and the recital quite a proper way of spending the Sabbath.

R. Mordecai made the heads of the people promise that they would keep the story as an incommunicable secret during the lifetime of the secretary and that of the narrator. He then told his story:

"On the first pass over night I was informed by the secretary of the emperor, whom I had occasion to oblige in former years, that our monarch intended to expel all the Jews from Bohemia within three months, because he, in a dream, had made a vow to do so.

"The emperor himself had communicated that strange dream to his secretary, and thought the vow binding. The young man asked for leave of absence for one week, and, while the emperor thought him in Hungary, on a visit to his family, he came expressly to acquaint me of our danger. The only way to prevent the execution of the disaster threatened us, was to get absolution for the emperor from the head of the Roman church, the Pope of Rome. After leaving Prague with the assent of the rabbi, on the first day of Passover, I reached Vienna on the fourth day. There was no time to be lost; I wanted to have an audience with the emperor; and on an extraordinary occasion I had recourse to extraordinary means. I already had learned that his majesty, on his return from his chapel daily, received petitions, and gave brief audiences in the passage leading from the place of worship to the castle. I took my station there. But, to my disappointment, I learned that the emperor, for some days past, was in a very serious mood, gave no audiences, and instead of attending worship at the Imperial Chapel, he attended the same at the Convent of the Capuchins. Nothing daunted, I took my station at the foot of the palace stairs, where the carriage stood waiting. On the arrival of the emperor I sank on my knee before the step of the carriage, and, in a gracious moment, drew the attention of the emperor upon me. He inquired by a gentleman on his left what I wanted, and I, in the shortest way possible, declared, that could I be granted an audi-

ence, a great number of his majesty's faithful subjects might perhaps be spared becoming a prey of great misfortunes. On inquiring who and whence I was, and telling him I came from the capital of Bohemia, the emperor was struck at the incident, and told the nobleman, whom I afterwards learned to have been count Eggenberg, to order me to the audience room after the close of the service. It was with impatience that I waited the moment, when from one word of the emperor, depended so much happiness to thousands of his people. A fervent prayer preceded the solemn occasion. The moment arrived, and I stood in the presence of the emperor.

"Mercy, mercy, for the unfortunate Jews! were my first words in that momentous hour. May your majesty not expel them from the land of Bohemia.

"The monarch turned pale. 'How,' exclaimed he; 'have the walls ears? How could this, my resolution, reach the Jews of Bohemia?'

"Pardon, dread sovereign; it is but known to two of them—to the rabbi of Prague and to the humble servant now before you, replied I.

"And how did you come by the news?" asked the emperor hastily.

"By one and the same vision of the night, which we first thought but a dream.

"Will you recite your dream?" asked the emperor.

"I blushed at the ruse I used in the presence of my sovereign; but this was the only way by which the wrong direction of the emperor's brain could be brought right. Falsehood is criminal; but I did not and could not reason. I wanted to save thousands of people from misery. And so I told the emperor his own dream, pretending to have dreamed on the first night of Passover, both by the rabbi and myself, and, said I, such was the impression it made on my mind, that I, on waking, went immediately, in the dead of night, to the rabbi, whom I found awake, and in the greatest astonishment on the news of my dream. For, said I, he—and I again say, I regret the fusion, as I will call it—this very dream awakened me. It is the event of that night that now brings me to the feet of your majesty.

"I omitted nothing that could tend to strike the emperor with the coincidence of my pretended, with his real dream. I had every particular from the secretary; so I was not at a loss in that respect. The sovereign was startled. He stepped the room impatiently up and down, casting at me alternately a scrutinizing look. He then threw himself into an arm chair, and after continuing sunk in deep thought for a time, he exclaimed: 'Perhaps it is not to be—a vow—the church can absolve—but who am I to send?' At last the emperor seemed to have come to a resolution. 'Behold,' said he, 'you have seen my thoughts in your dream; I have vowed in that dream to expel your people from Bohemia, and only the holy father can absolve me from my oath. All depends upon the Pope of Rome. Go thither, and see if you can effect the absolution from my vow. And if you return with a document from Rome to that effect, before Pentecost, your people shall continue to find in Bohemia protection and a home.'

"Finding our sovereign so propitious,

I mustered courage, and was bold enough to ask him for a writing to the Pope, to authenticate my message, and to express the desire of the emperor to be absolved from his vow. By the grace of God, this writing also was granted to me, by the hands of the emperor himself. 'I expect to hear from you by the time of Pentecost, not later,' said his majesty on handing me the document. Please God, replied I; and two hours later, I was on my way to Rome, sent from the Emperor of Germany to the Pope of Rome, on a message of a religious nature.

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE JEWS IN PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin says: "It appears from a declaration made by the Minister of Public Instruction in the Committee on Petitions, that Jewish professor will be admitted into the colleges. They cannot, however, be appointed except in such establishments as have not a special confessional character. It is said that Jews are also about to be allowed to exercise the functions of judge."—*London Daily News.*

PRUSSIA.—NUMBER OF JEWISH CONGREGATIONS AND STUDENTS.—From an article in the *A. Z. d. I.* we learn that there are 537 congregations in Prussia, those in the district of Stralsund and Treves not included; and that the number of Jewish students attending the higher schools is 4,209; so that the 15th part of all the students are co-religionists. Now as the Jewish population in Prussia forms only the 70th part of the total population, it follows that there are five times as many Jewish as Christian students.

NAPLES.—HEBREW BOOKS.—At the confiscation of several convents large libraries came into the possession of the government. It is reported that books and manuscripts concerning Hebrew antiquities were found there, which have an immense value.

DON ANTONIO JOSE DA SILVA.—The *Maskir* notices, as a sign of the times, that a Jew, Doctor Woolf, should have been permitted to read a paper in the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, on a secret Jew burnt at Lisbon in 1739, by the Inquisition, on account of his professing Judaism; and that the paper should have been published among the transactions of this learned body. This Da Silva, as our readers are aware, was Portugal's greatest dramatic poet. But neither his talents nor the integrity of his life could save the Jew from the clutches of the priests, who, whilst preaching peace and truth in the name of the meek Jesus did not, in order to prove their sincerity, hesitate to torture and murder Jews.

MORAVIA.—CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—In the Moravian Diet a Jewish representative was elected, he being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Capital of Brunn. His name is Gompertz. It is further satisfactory to know that Dr. Giskra, a most eminent member of the council of the empire, is a representative of Moravia. This influential and enlightened patriot had, before his election, distinctly declared that political rights should be altogether independent of religious profession, and censured the Government for not having conferred on some eminent rabbi, and the superintendent of the Protestants, the right of sitting in the Upper House, side by side with the Catholic prelates. "In general," says the correspondent of the *A. Z. d. I.* "the popular feeling is favorable to the Jews, and even the Moravian have declared for progress." *J. Chron.*

THE LAST WISHES.—We never fail to feel, when we witness the last powerful grasp of the dying, that it is worth the effort of a lifetime to learn to do well. And then, as well as in the crowded

street, or the solitude of our study, we find the inquiry stealing over us, "What actor in that last sad scene?" The mortal answer has been so prompt, so uniform, that it has been stereotyped on the tablet of our memory, and we read it of this beautiful day of departing May, "That I had been kinder, more indulgent to my fellow struggle in the great field of life." Reader! how is it with you! Let you and I commence this moment to practice that glorious lesson, and rationally sweet will be its memories when we come to die.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE STAGE.—In the following opinion about the stage, is more philosophy than simplicity:

An editor of a religious journal, who is also an esteemed clergyman in Maine, having lately visited the opera in Boston, gives his impression as follows: "The music of the orchestra, and now and then a strain of the singing, were fine, but the performance, as a whole, we thought a bore. Whiskered men and painted women tricked out in plush and tissue, growling and grunting, and shrieking, and squalling, sometimes in solo, and then in duet, and anon the whole swarm, like so many cats, gesticulating, and menacing, and frowning, and going through with all sorts of antics, in a gibberish that nobody can understand—that is the Italian Opera, as we heard and saw it. To us—and we profess not to have an ear, but two ears for music—a quiet seat on a mossy rock, near some pond full of frogs, would have been quite as edifying, and nearly as musical."—*Evening Journal.*

SLEEPING ROOMS.—The air which passes out of the lungs is wholly inutritious. If we breathed, without the admixture of other air, it would produce instant suffocation. It contains a large amount of carbonic acid gas. The gas is condensed by cold, and falls to the floor; heat carries it to the ceiling; hence the practical fact, that in warm weather, those who sleep on the floor, breathe the purest air; while in very cold weather, the higher one sleeps above the floor, the better is the atmosphere. Hence, in a warm room, sleep as near the floor as possible; in a cold room, the higher the bed is, the better.—*Journal of Health.*

AN AUTHOR is known by his writing, mother by her daughters, a fool by his words, and all men by their companions.

DIFFICULTIES.—Wait not for your difficulties to cease; there is no soldier's glory to be won on peaceful fields; no sailor's daring to be won on sunny seas; no trust of friendship to be proved when all goes well. Faith, patience, heroic love, devout courage and gentleness, are not to be formed when there are no doubts, no pains, no irritations, no difficulties.

VACANCY AT VICTORIA.—We received the following letter from a trustworthy friend at Victoria:

VICTORIA, V. I., July 14, 1861.
REV. DR. J. ECKMAN, Dear Sir: The Israelites of this city are desirous of engaging a teacher for about twenty-four children, respectively from 6 to 18 years of age, at a monthly fee from \$100 to \$130. I have already \$80 on the with the assurance of the full amount.

We want him to be a moral man, capable to give to our children a sound English education—together with Hebrew, and if he possess a knowledge of the French it would be preferable; him be a *Moell*. A young man with above qualifications can find a good substantial situation in Victoria.

I beg respectfully of you to find for us, and your recommendation will be sufficient guarantee.

THE NEW WOOD AND COAL YARD of M. M. Lewis, is situated corner of Kearny and Broadway, call and purchase.

THE GLEANER.

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chandise stored afloat insured against fire on the most

moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole

term of life.

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OOD AND COAL YARD of

situated corner Kearny

call and purchase.

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The best Artificial Teeth, in gold blade, from \$6 to \$1

Teeth set on healthy roots, \$4 to \$5.

Teeth filled with pure gold, \$3.

Teeth extracted, \$1.

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ases of the eye, upon the principal of the celeb-

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a pupil. He has met with the best success in surgical op-

erations, such as "linear extraction," in cases of "catar-

act," "iridectomy," in "acute glancum," in the cure of

scant eyes, etc.

Surgical Operations, requiring the strict and contin-

ued care of the doctor, patients (particularly those from

the interior seeking relief), can be accommodated with

quarters at his residence.

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THE
WEEKLY GLEANER.
SAN FRANCISCO: AUGUST 9, 1861.

Removal.

The new publication house on Commercialst., 2d house from Leidersdorf st., being finished, and the late growth and our devotion to our schools requiring to be nearer the school house, we again removed our office to the old spot which we occupied for almost four years.

The Office of the GLEANER is in the new building on Commercialst., near Leidersdorf, on the third floor, opposite B. Swell's offices.

Entrance 514 Commercialstreet, or 517 Clay street.

Office hours daily from 12-2 P. M.

Moneys and orders will be received any time of the day during our absence by Moss Wolfe, at the same office.

ל'ו

ל'ו. Tuesday, Wednesday, Aug 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. (New Year) Thursday, Friday, Sept. 5, 6.

יום כיפור. [Day of Atonement] Saturday Sept. 14.

סוכות [Feast of Tabernacle] Thursday, Friday, Sept 19, 20.

יום העצמאות רוכב. Wednesday, Sept. 25.

יום תרומות. Thursday Sept. 26.

יום תרומות. Friday, Sept 27.

Heptsi-bah Devotions.

Heptsi-bah Devotions are held at the School room, regularly every Friday evening, at 5 o'clock, and Sabbath morning, at half past ten o'clock.

Religious Instruction.

The Heptsi-bah School, for Religious and Hebrew instruction, invites all the Hebrew children in this city to attend, regardless of their nationality.

While this School is open, and earnestly invites all children, regardless of pay, it is to be hoped that those parents who are able will contribute towards its support, and henceforth do their duty to their children and to their people.

Sessions.

AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE.—Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m.

Saturday and Sunday, at 9 A. M.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE GLEANER.—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 p. m.

WORSHIP OF HEPHTSI-BAH SCHOOL, Friday Evening, at 5. P. M. Sabbath Morning, at half past ten. Parents will oblige by seeing that the children arrive at an early hour.

EDITORIAL REMARKER.

DEDICATION.—A letter from Portland, Oregon, informs us that the Synagogue of that place will be dedicated on the 15th instant. May it turn out a true BETH-EL.

The Better Part—Dedicating the House.

Some six months ago we had occasion to report a *Hanocath Habbayith* (a religious ceremony performed by owner on moving into a new house). Our esteemed contemporary, the *Christian Register*, of Boston, copied the article, holding the principle involved in such a dedication up to the view of his readers. But our friends of Boston have seen the less laudable side only, we had but spoken of the mere religious ceremony, and that is not "the better part" on any occasion celebrated among those who truly belong to Israel. It is an easy matter to perform religious ceremonies, they generally require little time, trouble, or expense. But does not every man brought up among true Israelites know that, among us, every religious ceremony is connected with some truly religious action.

Here when a man celebrates the initiation of a child into the covenant, he per-

forms a religious ceremony; among true Israelites that ceremony is accompanied by acts of benevolence. Feeding those who live in plenty, and gorging the food down by what is called wine, is a very easy matter, it requires no superior mind, no nobler principles thus to lavish on the rich the wants of the poor. Such is not done among true Israelites. Sobriety reigns even at their festivities; it is the poor and the needy, the charities, that are remembered on such occasions.

A true son of Abraham marries a modest daughter of Israel; shall he profane the sanctity of the day by offending her modesty, in dragging her in open carriage through the street, and exposing her to the gaze of a curious crowd? Shall he not be able to celebrate the most eventful day in his life but by showing his want of mind, by expending his substance in horses and turnip-juice (champagne)? Shall a man not think marrying a wife honorable enough, without calling thirty or forty horses to carry him to and through the ceremony? Bombast, such "frogs" of the fable, that blow and want to show themselves; such inflatings belong to the plagues of Egypt: true Israel knows them not. The truly important man does not want to show his importance by making himself the gazing-stock of an idle crowd; and when Mr. "Pump" marries Miss Lump, they surely ought not to place themselves on a barrel to show how high they are, for not having been seen before, shows how little they must be. Besides, big shows of little folks often shows great blemishes, which could not have been seen if they had kept in the dark. A common and bad taste often gives occasion to common and worse commentaries. In Israel, marriage days were considered solemn days: if the parties were rich, they showed it by donations to the poor and to charitable societies.

Nor were occasions of death less improving, less sanctifying. "There never shall be a lack of needy in the land." Is that the best mode of honoring the dead by showing how many horses you can feed on burying a friend! Astonishing mania! It is not so in Israel; occasions of death were particularly improved among us; the hundreds and thousands spent every year for mere show among other nations, are much more properly and creditably expended among us for useful, permanent purposes. But we must return to our topic. It is an easy matter to build a house, to furnish it, vulgarly and lavishly, and then and there call a few men to show them your house, and your furniture, and then let them recite some religious formulas, and go home, without inquiring how their house stands, how their furniture looks. Not such is celebrating a *Hanocath Habbayith* in Israel. It is a number of needy *lamdanim* that are invited. They come, recite some religious portions, and instead of showing them our house and our furniture (if anything can be called ours in this world), we show them our heart, and open hand.

The number of men among us who are brought up in truly religious families in Europe, ought earnestly to try to introduce a much wanted reform among us. A total reform is wanted; indeed we have learnt many naughty ways from those around us. We are lavish in unsanctifying expenditure; while the purer, the

more elevating enjoyments, to delight of being a blessing when we are blessed, is beginning to be left out of view. We want reform in the right direction.

The War.

The chasm between the North and the South is growing wider and wider. We regret to see much scurrilous and galling talk and wit thrown out, while a proper conciliatory course is the only one that ought to be adopted. Till now we see on either side little cause for boasting or vituperation. Nations ought to learn to respect one another though politically opposed to, or even at war with one another. We think, in settling the countries now at variance, neither is all the dregs settled at bottom, nor all the scum at the top; nor can it be supposed that all the right is on one side, or all the wrong on the other; and as to your patriots, loyalists, rebels and traitors, we know how little value is to be attached to either of these terms. As we must

one day come to a peaceable solution of the question, it might as well have been at the beginning as at the end of the trouble: except, perhaps, it may be desirable for one or the other party to rid herself of some thousands of non-desirables, which the war is to sweep away. The question of the morality of the war is, after all, a very dubious one; my neighbor may have committed a very grievous wrong, and yet I have no right to commit a greater wrong by shooting him down. We very much wonder that, among the great number of men (thought) eminent disciples of Jesus, we hear of none (as far as we see,) who boldly speak

the word for the cause of peace. Men calling themselves "the servants, the ministers," aye, "the followers of Jesus," and yet advise and preach war! Followers of Jesus, what a self-deception, or gross imposition! Oh, ye followers of Jesus, is there one among you that could imagine him a commissioned officer, in either the northern or southern army, that you could be "his followers!" Surely, your master would neither have fought, for the North nor the South, and if you advise men to fight for either, you are not "his followers."

THE BLOCKADE.—We hear from the South that the blockade does not much inconvenience them; that it affords the southerners the opportunity to keep quantities of produce at home. It also has had the effect to throw them on their own resources, and thus to give impetus to home manufacture. So far it may be all right; but how is it when the South will want a market for her cotton?

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—Half a million of men and two hundred million of money are wanted by the administration for the war in the South.

WANT.—A demonstration of rather an extraordinary character took place in New York, on the 15th. A procession of half starved women, wives, mothers and relatives of the volunteers, fighting for the Union, according to the *Herald*, marched through the streets, crying "bread, bread, bread," and calling down maledictions on the heads of those who have been instrumental in sending their male protectors from home.

FIVE hundred men have responded to the call of the President, and five times that number are ready to fill the ranks.

THE MURDERER OF HIRSCH SENTENCED.—Bonney, convicted of the murder of Hirsch, was called up for sentence before Judges McKea, at San Leandro. He made an affecting speech to the jury, protesting his innocence. He was sentenced to be hung on the 28th September, at San Leandro, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m. A notice of appeal to the Supreme Court on a bill of exception, was filed, the Court Room was crowded.

During his incarceration he has occupied his time in writing poetry to his mother. The love of a man for his mother, is to our mind the noblest trait in his character, but when a man murders his fellow man, we think such strong affection as Bonney's is susceptible of grave doubt. The man who is really inspired with that heavenly love which his soul bears towards the maternal parent would, actuated by that love, pause as the hand was raised to commit a deed which in its commission and effect, would bring her with sorrow and grey hairs to the grave. We are very skeptical in regard to such men as Bonney having any great regard for anybody except themselves. *Spirit of the Times.*

JEWISH STATESMEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—In the U. S. Senate Messrs. Yulee and Benjamin; in the House, several distinguished persons, among whom are Zollikoffer of Tennessee, and Oliver of Missouri. Mr. Hart, of New York City, was a member of the last House; Mr. Phillip, of Philadelphia, is among the recent members elected in the next Congress; Mr. Belmont is U. S. Minister to the Hague; Mr. De Lyon is Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia. The officers of the army and navy are numerous in proportion to the number of citizens. Also, Judge Russell, City Judge elect of New York, and Mr. Joachimsen, Deputy U. S. District Attorney for New York, and the late lamented N. B. Blunt. There is not a single instance of a Jewish office-holder, who has not been faithful, industrious and honorable in the duties of his position; in the halls of Congress patriotic and laborious; in ministerial duties indefatigable and patriotic; in the halls of justice, just and exact; and fearless and prompt under the national colors at home and abroad. *The Israelite.*

A WORD TO YOUNG MEN.

One of the meanest things a man can do, and it is not an uncommon occurrence, is to monopolize the time and attention of a young girl for a year or more, without any definite object, and to the exclusion of any other gentleman, who supposing him to have matrimonial intentions, absent themselves from her society. It prevents the reception of eligible offers of marriage, and fastens upon the young lady, when the acquaintance is finally dissolved, the unenviable and unmerited appellation of "flirt." Let all your dealings with women, young men, be frank, honest and noble. That many whose education and position in life, and manner would warrant our looking for better things, are culpably criminal on these points, is no excuse for short comings. That woman is often injured or wronged through her holiest feelings, adds but a blacker dye to your meanness. One rule is always safer: Treat every woman you meet as you would wish another man to treat your innocent and virtuous sister.

A BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE.—Queen Victoria has presented to the London Orphan Asylum three hundred guineas, to purchase for her son, the Prince of Wales, the right to keep one child in the Asylum during his life, thus purchasing for him the power of always relieving misery and want.

DREAM-WARNING.—The San Mateo Gazette relates that on Friday night, Jefferson Higgins, dreamed that he had been crushed and killed by two logs lying in the Redwoods, which he participated in cutting down.

HIRSCH SENTENCED.—The murder of L. andro. He made to the jury, protesting was sentenced to be September, at San Le hours of 8 and 9 notice of appeal to the a bill of exceptions, Art Room was crowded.

RIGHT TALK.—We are inclined to believe that the injuries inflicted by the Chinese, upon the interests of our people, are decidedly more imaginary than real; and were a little less hardness and unkindness used towards them, we doubt not a corresponding improvement would take place among them. We are not admirers of either the Chinese, their habits or customs, but we believe in treating them as men, even if inferior—to treat them like dogs, and expect them to act better than men, is respecting a little too much of human nature.—*Colombia Times.*

POWER OF THE SUN.—A distinguished chemist in a recent lecture, while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular bridge over the Menai straits in England, four hundred feet long, bent but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train, it will bend an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line, when the sun shines upon it for some hours. He stated that Bunker Hill monument was higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day; the little sunbeams enter the pores of the stones like so many wedges lifting it up.

PLenty.—Two millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, asserted to be of the best quality, was raised on the west side of Cuba alone. The eastern side, which includes the celebrated Vuelta Abajo, cultivates and exports a vastly larger quantity.

THE remittances from settlers in North America to their friends in Ireland, during the year 1860, amounted to £576,932.

IMMENSE STOCK, MOST FAIR TREATMENT. The largest stock on this coast of Oil, Coal oil, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Window glass, Glue, etc. etc., is that of the well-known, long established house of DENIS J. OLIVER, formerly OLIVER & BURKE. The firm is too well known to the trade in this city, the interior, and the whole coast for its fair treatment of customers, punctuality, exactitude, and generosity to require particular recommendation. May the trade remember the extensive repository of DENIS J. OLIVER, 316 & 318 Washington street near the Post Office.

EQUITABLE REQUEST.

The actual amount of literary and educational labors on our hands since years, is so great that we, in consequence, are obliged to neglect the business department, at least as far as the country is concerned. We can not confine ourselves to a narrower sphere of activity; since we think, to supply actual wants, not supplied by others. And, as our labors are not pecuniarily remunerative, we can not engage efficient help; hence the great amount of labor resting on our own hands, and the continual monetary embarrassment to the injury of even the cause to whose advancement we are devoted.

The consequence was, that we could not send bills to the country, as regularly as we ought to have done, and the amounts due to our office, have accumulated considerably and in some instances so much that it may prove inconvenient to some subscriber to pay the whole.

We therefore beg to propose to those of our friends, that are able and willing to pay, to remit forth with any amount they may find convenient to spare, either as payment in full, or as they may otherwise desire; so that we at once be relieved from the actual pecuniary embarrassment under which we labor since about three months; and knowing also what we may expect from subscribers—there are names on our list from whose bearers nothing was ever paid hitherto.

lately described. His companions examined the logs and concluded that there was no danger in their removal—they couldn't roll. Having hitched the chains to the timber, Higgins stood on the log, and when about to start, they rolled and crushed him to death.

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All remittance will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the "GLEANER," as also by letters acknowledging the receipts sent to the respective remitting parties.

In hopes of an early attention to this our equitable request we sign respectfully

EDITOR GLEANER.

Address:

Gleaner,
San Francisco.

OFFICE HOURS.

At the office 514 Commercial street, or enter 517 Clay street: from 12—1 P.M.

At the Harmonia School House (Sutter near Stockton street) daily: from 9—10 A.M.

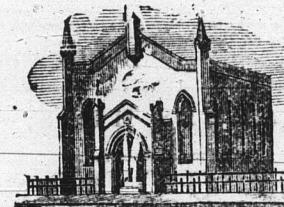
Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Friends who wish to see the births, deaths, and marriages noticed in the GLEANER, will oblige by sending such notices to our office. Otherwise we can publish only those which we copy from other papers, or whose first name, age and other particulars we know.

Any such notice thrown into our letter-box, CLAY Street 517, (next entry from Merchant's Exchange) will be published free of charge.

Special Notices.

SYNAGOGUE.



Congregation Sherith Israel.

Notice to Members.

A general meeting of the Congregation will be held SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 O'clock A.M., in the Synagogue on Stockton street, for the purpose of selling Premium Seats for the ensuing year.

Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

San Francisco, August 7th, 1861.

For the solemn Holydays.

The JUVENILE HEPHTSI-BAH SYNAGOGUE, on Sutter, near corner of Stockton street, will, during the Holydays, be used as a Synagogue for adults. The services will be performed by a competent and well qualified *Ba ale tephillah* in the wonted pristine Jewish simplicity, in a plain and decorous manner.

We are advised to this arrangement by some respected friends, both to satisfy their wants as also our own.

We expect a select attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and our arrangements will be accordingly.

Tickets may be procured at our office, 517 Clay street; or 514 Commercial street, in Captain Thomas' new building, opposite Buswell's Book bindery, or at the Harmonia School House, on Sutter, near corner of Stockton street, daily from 9 to 10 A.M.

This service will be independent of, and separate from that which we prepare for the Hebrew children, as we did last year.

For the Solemn Holydays.

Rosh-hashanah and Yom-Kippur. Worship for the children.

If Synagogues are wanted, it is the children that want them most: if a ministry be at all wanted and exercise any influence at all among us, it is the children that most want an efficient, devoted and child-like ministry.

We at the same time will make efforts to send bills or have them sent, which, we hope, will be duly honored, and remittance made by post stamps; in cash, enclosed in registered letters, or otherwise at our responsibility.

We also earnestly solicit friends of the "GLEANER" in the different cities and towns to assist us by acting as agents in gaining subscribers and remitting, as several good men have done on former occasions.

All remittance will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the "GLEANER," as also by letters acknowledging the receipts sent to the respective remitting parties.

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Under this conviction we established last year a Juvenile Synagogue, whose services have, with one exception—on account of most inclement weather—continued uninterrupted on Sabbath and holydays evenings and mornings, during the whole year.

The last year's services made a deep impression on the children under our influence—of those not belonging to our school, who attended, we cannot so well judge—they also met with the hearty approval of good, disinterested men. If spared, we shall repeat them this year.

We, this time, use this mode of inviting the co-operation of the Synagogues, and we appeal to well-meaning and judicious parents and friends to view earnestly and impartially the state of religious education among us.

We think it the duty of the parents the Synagogues, and the Hebrew community to make better provision for the religious instruction of youth than they have made hitherto; it is for youth that provisions ought to have been made.

If the synagogues wish to co-operate, it will be gratifying to us; if not, we shall be glad to hear of some preparations, by morally qualified parties, made to that effect in some other quarter.

It would be well to give us an opportunity to become acquainted with the children before the Holydays, that we may prepare them, as far as we can. We cannot expect a child not trained for proper religious service, to profit by devotional exercises, by merely presenting itself at the place of worship two or three days a year.

The children are preparing on SABBATH and SUNDAYS from 9 A.M.; and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHA

The members of this Association are notified, that the regular monthly meeting will be held every second Sunday in the month, at 7 o'clock, P.M. at Platt's New Music Hall, on Montgomery str.

By order,

ISAIAH COHN, Secretary.

CHEBRA BERITH SHALOME.

The regular monthly meetings of this Society will take place every first Sunday in the month, at Platt's Music Hall, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

B. PULVERMAN,

Secretary.

סְפִירַת תְּדִיסָּה

TO DISPOSE OF.

are to be disposed of; either for sale, or as a loan.

Enquire of L. Lazard, Original House,

531 Sacramento street, opposite the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company.

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Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner at the lowest prices.

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or 517 Clay st.

HARMONIA

Select

INFANT, DAY AND INDUSTRIAL

SCHOOL,

Sutter, near Stockton street; in the building formerly used as a City School, and originally as a church.

The Day School.

The undersigned has opened regular Day School, under his own management, and that of a well-known public school lady-teacher, and such assistance as the wants of the school may call for.

This school, in operation since the 1st of June, is an extension of the Hephtsi-bah School (established July 1854), and is managed exactly like the public schools; with the difference that it aims at developing the moral faculties, simultaneously with the intellectual powers: its efforts will be—as have been those of the Hephtsi-bah School these seven years—to afford the children an education besides instruction; to supply a want very much felt in our system of education. We have too many "clever girls" and "smart boys;" we should like to see obedient children, and good men.

SEWING CROCHETING, EMBROIDERY AND

MUSIC.

These accomplishments, so necessary for the future housekeeper, are taught at the school as necessary branches of a common school education.

GERMAN AND FRENCH.—Pupils, already advanced in the elementary branches, will be taught French and German, if desired.

A number of German parents, whose children early learn to speak German. To satisfy this demand, provisions are made for the German to be read as a medium of instruction for those children, whose parents desire it.

MUSIC.—This ornamental branch, frequently so injudiciously taught, without regard to health; to talent, and to the probability of the student's being able to bring it to any perfection and of practising it when acquired—will also be taught as soon as there will be any appreciable demand for it.

The Infant School.

A School, after the model of the Prussian Verwahrungsanstalten, under the management of ladies, whose gentle, suavity of manner and deportment—the first requisites in the early training of youth—cannot fail to exert a healthy influence over the whole after life of the Pupils, is still a desideratum in this city.

The Harmonia School is making every effort to supply this want, and rejoices already in such a promising patronage, that the cooperation of a second lady was secured since the short time of its existence; so that ample justice can be done to the school.

Parents have the choice to have their children addressed in German or English.

The confinement of children at too early an age, and their premature intellectual development, is highly depreciable. Yet, many parents find it, as we see, acceptable to see their children guarded from street influences and (home) accidents, by placing them under the guardianship of ladies, who by a motherly treatment, will very early and especially cultivate in them the affectional and moral faculties; who will entertain them agreeably—partly by instruction, by stories, by playthings and otherwise; and that, in a locality so large and lofty, that, while it keeps the young from the dangers and influences of the street, cannot be considered confinement.

The Harmonia (upper) School room measures 32 by 50, is 18 feet high, with a play ground of 10 by 70 feet for the girls, and another of the same dimensions for the boys, situated in one of the most healthy localities, with an appropriate internal arrangement and management, affording to pupils those rare accommodations.

Such a school ought to meet with that support which similar establishments have met in Prussia and northern Germany; in which country these institutions, on account of their usefulness, are the special care and provision of Government.

The devotion of the undersigned to the cause of education is fully known, by his labors in this city since full seven years. He is determined to make the Harmonia School his special care; so that, while it is principally under the management of ladies—great advantage for the young—he will, by his special care and superintendence, try to introduce into it that harmony and unity of action which is so necessary for the maintenance of a sound and healthy discipline.

Special care will be taken to see the children safely to and from school. Children living on the other side of the railroad, will be sent for, particularly those who have to cross the Market street railroad track.

Charges are those usual in other private schools in the city.

Apply at the School House daily from 9 A.M. or at the "GLEANER" Office daily, from 12 to 2 P.M.

or 517 Clay st.

Independent Classes;

in NEEDLEWORK, EMBROIDERY, MUSIC, FRENCH AND GERMAN

Independent classes in the branches of this caption are in the process of forming for such pupils, who visit the different city schools.

These classes will be in session from three o'clock in the afternoon; so they interfere not with the regular school hours.

JULIUS ECKMAN.

THE GLOBE.

WHEELER

AND

WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

IMPROVED

FAMILY

Sewing

Machine.

All former objections.
overcome!

NO LEATHER PAD USED ON
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

THE NEW STYLE HEMMER
And

TRANSPARENT CLOTH PRESSE.
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!

Prices greatly reduced

Send for a circular.

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Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts.
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The Mission Woolen Mills use

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE

in making up overshirts, coats, suits, &c.

They now use from forty to fifty

constantly, and are

turning out

the

FINEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STORE.

H. W. STEIN & CO.,

Importers and dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN
CLOTHS, CASIMERES, AND VESTGS.
Always on hand, a general assortment of
Tailors' Trimmings
... AND ...

BILLIARD CLOTHS,
AND CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR,
140 Sacramento street.
Three doors above Montgomery, San Francisco.

Mr. H. W. Stein has just returned from Europe, where
he has made arrangements to be constantly supplied with
the choicest of the above goods.

HARRIS & COLEMAN,

IMPORTERS OF
EMBROIDERIES,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS,
FRINGES, RIBBONS,
BUTTONS,
VELVETS,
LACES,
SILKS,
BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, FANCY NOTIONS, &c.
NO. 95 CALIFORNIA STREET,
San Francisco.

STEINHART BROS.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS, ETC.
N. W. Corner of California & Bat-
tery streets.
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Wholesale Dealer in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, Etc.,
and Children's Shoes, Etc.,
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JOHN WIGMORE'S

OFFICE AND STORE
Furniture Manufactory,

No. 423 California st.,

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DESKS,

BOOK CASES, AND SHOW CASES,
OF ALL KINDS, for sale as above

J. M. MILLER.

SHOW CASE
Manufactory,
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STORE FIXINGS.

If you want work done neatly, punctually, and reasonably call on J. M. MILLER.
87 Bush st.
between Montgomery and Kearny.

S. MAYER BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS,
Cloths, Clothing, Gent's Furnish-
ing Goods, &c.
85 CALIFORNIA ST.
San Francisco.
430 N. 3d St. Philadelphia.

EINSTEIN BROS.,

IMPORTERS OF

BOOTS & SHOES

61 Battery st., near California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST Premium Again !!!

BEING THE
SEVENTH
TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS

R. H. VANCE,

Cor. Montgomery & Sacramento sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PRE-
MIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best am-
brotypes and Photographs, it is guaranteed that all who
favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than
can be produced at other rooms in the State. I would
say to my patrons that I am now producing better work
than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the
times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no
one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on ac-
count of prices.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Hav-
ing over \$20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases
and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter
dispose of them at about New York prices.

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167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the
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DOOR PLATES ENGRAVED TO ORDER.

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authorized agent for the "Israelite" and theran.
BLQCK & Co.

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Dealer and Jobber in
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Sacramento street, above Battery, (2d floor.)

N. B. All orders from the Country attended to with
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BUY ALL YOUR

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BUY ALL YOUR

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COAL Dealers,
NO. 55 SANSOME STREET,

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Keeps constantly on hand an Assortment of all
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CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF

FINE
HAVANA CIGARS,
TOBACCO, ETC.,

Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,
SECOND STREET
Corner of Folsom.

The Best Lager Beer in the State.

THE COUNTRY SUPPLIED AT THE MOST
REASONABLE TERMS.

HOELSCHES, WIELAND & CO.

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in

CIGARS & TOBACCO

CORNER SACRAMENTO & BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Genuine Meerschaum
PIPES.

A. WASSERMAN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, upstair.

IMPORTERS OF German and French

Dry and Fancy Goods, Cigars,
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

etc., etc., etc.

CI.OTHING, &c.

SIMON.

L. DINKELSPIEL.

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST CLASS LODGINGS

AT THE

What Cheer
HOUSE.
San Francisco,
In great abundance at the LOWEST RATES.

REMOVAL.

FANCY - MILLINERY.
and

DRY GOODS.

JACOB COHEN & CO. have removed from No. 48
Sacramento street to the three-story brick-build-
ing No. 402 Sansome street

J. L. SMILEY, | JOS. YERKES, | T. YERKES,
SMILEY, YERKES & VOZIN,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM - S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS - Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES

STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS - Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS
AND BLOGGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, GLO-
SSES, BLANKETS.

SATURDAYS, -

REGULAR CATALOGUE SALES.

THE GRABBER.

D. WOLF כ'ש
Begs to inform his former friends and patrons, that he has opened a new stand at the

NEW WORLD MARKET.
NO. 2 & 3.

Commercial st., between Liedendorf & Sansome. Where he will be pleased to receive his former customers, and to serve them with **PRIME VEAL, MUTTON, BEEF, FRESH & MOOKED.**

Prices the most reasonable. All orders promptly executed, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

כ'ש **Second Street Market,**

No. 116 Second Street Corner of Minna St.

MOSES DAVIES,
Proprietor.

THE best of MEATS and Vegetables supplied to Hotels & co, on reasonable terms
The best smoked beef, tongues and sausages of all kinds.

כ'ש **KOSHER BOARDING**
Newman Kaplan respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Kosher Private Boarding House, situated No 432 Bush street between Kearny and Dupont Streets. Terms Reasonable.

כ'ש **WASHINGTON MARKET** 59 and 60 L. MILLER.
BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

AMERICAN BEEF.
Orders to any part of the City and Country, will be awarded with the greatest promptness.

GOSHEN BUTTER
100 FIRKINS GOSHEN BUTTER. FOR SALE
low by T. H. HATCH & Co., 44 Washington Market, And 18 Metropolitan Market.

TO FAMILIES.
YOU WILL SAVE TWENTY FIVE PER CENT, by purchasing your BUTTER at the Stalls of T. H. HATCH & Co., 44 Washington Market, And 18 Metropolitan Market.

THE HARMONIA SCHOOLS.
TO PARENTS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

The Harmonia Day School as well as the Infant School, continue to increase steadily, and begin to enjoy more than an ordinary patronage. They are under the management of two competent and well-known ladies. We hope, if the patronage continues thus, to be able to afford the children opportunities worthy of the attention of parents and guardians.

At the day school, boys are taught the Hebrew and German (if desired), in addition to usual branches; and the girls, sewing and embroidery. We are prepared to add French and music, as soon as there will be any demand for these branches, for the senior classes.

The Infant School takes charge of children of a very tender age, and occupies them in a peculiarly improving manner. Pupils of a more advanced age learn the letters and spelling.

Hebrew children will early be taught the stereotype Hebrew liturgic sentences, and Hebrew melodies. This exercise is of high importance to the child, and will be duly appreciated by the intelligent parent.

The object of the schools will be seen from the circular in another column of the GLEANER.

We send daily a boy, in our employ, for children living beyond Market street, and other distant parts of the city.

Letters at the principal office of the GLEANER.

</

THE GLOBE.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical & Surgical Institute.
SACRAMENTO STREET, BELOW MONTGOMERY.
Opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854 FOR THE
permanent cure of all Chronic and Private
Diseases, and the SUPPRESSION OF
QUACKERY.

Attending and Resident Physician,

L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War;
Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of
Honveds; Chief Surgeon to the Military
Hospital of Pest, Hungary;
the late Lecturer on Diseases of
the Genito-Urinary Organs,
and Diseases of Women
and Children, and
Honorary Member
of the Philadelphia College
of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment
of diseases peculiar to Women and
Children.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Communications strictly confidential.
Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Con-
sultations by letter or otherwise, FREE.

Address, DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco.

D. J. OLIVER

Has now LANDING AND IN STORE \$170.
000 worth of

Paints, Oils,
WINDOW GLASS, TURPENTINE, ALCOHOL
ALCOHOL, VARNISH,
BRUSHES, GLUE,
ETC., ETC.,
which he offers for sale at reduced rates.

Paints, Oils, Window Glass
DEPOT,
316 and 318 Washington st., (866, 868 old
numbers.)
CAMPHENINE DISTILLED DAILY.

PHOENIX WORKS:
JONATHAN KITTREDGE, proprietor

MANUFACTURER OF FIRE PROOF
Doors, Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison cells
Railings, Gratings, Balconies, Bolts, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Blacksmith Work.

A large assortment of second-hand Doors
and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale
at very low rates.

All orders promptly attended to.
No. 708 Battery street, near Pacific,
op. 26 fm. SAN FRANCISCO.

BUY ALL YOUR

Diamonds

...OF...

TUCKER!

BUY ALL YOUR

SILVERWARE

...OF...

TUCKER!

M. WURKHEIM & CO.'S
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE

OF

Cloaks and Mantillas,
NO 619 SACRAMENTO STREET.

MESSRS. M. WURKHEIM & CO. DESIRE TO INFORM
their friends, and the public generally that they
have located themselves as above, and are now prepared
to furnish every description of goods in their line of

The Latest Fashion,

Either of their own manufacture or importation.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY LATELY FROM NEW
YORK AND PARIS has been engaged to superintend the

CUTTING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies desiring to purchase

PATTERNS,

May obtain the Newest Styles from the East, or such a
they wish. Cut to Order.

OBSERVE THE PLACE—

619 SACRAMENTO STREET.

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED

47 Montgomery Street,

Next to corner of Bush.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE

to all who feel an interest in Sewing
Machines, that

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING
MACHINES WILL DO

BETTER WORK

On a greater range of fabrics—that is, on as
light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any
other Family Sewing Machine before the
public is capable of doing; that the work can
be done

WITH GREATER EASE

And with fewer interruptions: and that in
ALL the important requisites of a Sewing
Machine, Singer's Machines at \$100 are
cheaper than any other kind at \$50. I am
now selling our

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

PLAIN—at..... \$50

CABINETS—at..... 75

LESLER A, or traverse Shuttle Ma-

chine, an entirely new and in-
comparable Family Sewing Ma-
chine, and adapted to light Ma-
nufacturing \$90

Do not allow yourselves to purchase a

CHAIN STITCH machine, either double or single

thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain
stitch machines have a cord on the under side
of the fabric, and the work soon wears out.

Work done on Singer's Machines will outwear
any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor
or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. H. DUNNELL,

47 Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL.

—0—

MRS. S. MARKS HAS REMOVED her
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT from
No 226 Dupont street, to 617 Sacramento
Where she will be pleased to receive her numerous
friends and the public in general.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO
give her a call, and examine her large and assorted
Stock of Millinery Goods, before purchasing elsewhere.

Mrs. Mark's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
617 Sacramento street, bet. Montgomery
and Kearney streets.

Orders from the country promptly at-
tended to at the shortest notice.

J. R. BRANDON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW.

NO. 10 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
San Francisco.

—0:

Special attention paid to the examination of Titles,
AND THE BUSINESS AFFECTING REAL ESTATE

TUCKER'S HALL.
—0—

Consult Health, Convenience, Elegance and Economy.
THE HALL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTRE
of the City, on the sunny side (preventing colds),
and offering every convenience for Weddings, Balls, Lectures,
Concerts, and Parties, Dining Rooms, Dressing
Rooms, offering every convenience—economy renders the Hall highly eligible,

THEO. VOIZIN. GUSTAVUS RIS. C. H. WEBSTER

VOIZIN, RIS & WEBSTER,

AUCTIONEERS,

AT 217, 219, 221 SANOME NEAR
CALIFORNIA ST.

MONDAYS.

Regular Catalogue Sales of American, French and
English Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, &c.

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAYS.

Catalogue Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,
and Fancy Goods.

San Francisco, Feb. 25, 1861.

Dr. Chas. Bruns,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHE

No. 161 Washington st.

Opposite the Lyceum, above Montgomery street.

STOCK
& FIXTURES
FOR SALE.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING store in San Jose.

The store is located in the centre of the business part
of the city, and has been established several years. The
proprietor wishes to sell out, on account of his departure
for Europe. The terms are of the most liberal description.

For further particulars apply to

H. L. ERNST,
First Street
SAN JOSE.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI
—0—

Genova Manufactory.

Leidersdorf street, between Sacramento
and Halleck.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS of the Geno-
va Works, as above, are now prepared to supply the
trade with every description of Macaroni and Vermicelli,
manufactured under their own immediate super-
vision, superior to the best imported articles. Their
facilities are such that they can meet any and all demands
of the market, on terms satisfactory to buyers.

Farinaceous food loses considerably by being kept long;
a, also, by passage across the sea; not so, the articles
manufactured here on the spot.

Call at No. 42-44 Leidersdorf street, in the very centre
of trade, not half a minute's walk from California street,
or the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

N. LASTRETO & Co.,
No. 42 and 44 Leidersdorf st.

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

....OF....

TUCKER!

BUY ALL YOUR

JEWELRY

....OF....

TUCKER!

**Attendance in Sickness, and on other
Occasions.**—A respectable man offers his services as
attendant on the sick, and as *Shomer* with the dead.
For particulars, apply at the office of the *Gravette*,
Pine Street, above the Blumenberg Hall, between Mont-
gomery and Sansome.

IT IS UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED THAT
NEWELL'S
COUGH SYRUP
IS EQUAL
To its Advertised Merit

DR. PARK'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
AND TAR

A SAFE, SPEEDY, AND CERTAIN REMEDY FOR
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Con-
sumption, and all

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

Statistics prove that one-quarter of all the deaths
in the United States, proceed in some manner from
Diseases of the Lungs. It is difficult to comprehend the
mass of corruption, suffering and death. As human life
comes into fruit, so do a neglected cold, cough terminate
it. It should be vigorously attacked at first, but
articles of different virtues may alleviate, but

PARK'S BALSAM OF CHERRY AND TAR
cures, when any earthly power can.

"INDEPENDENCE, Texas, May 10, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN: It is my duty to speak in regard
to your Medicine. In 1856 I was attacked with a violent
cold rapidly running into Consumption. I laid over
medicine, and all the physicians I could hear of, when
relief, until I hit your Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. I
was immediately benefited. It has saved my life.

"Graetfully yours,
JOHN Q. SMITH."

"RICHMOND, Texas, May 7, 1861.
"MESSRS. BARNES & PARK: I am having constant
for Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. They
have us it, speak in the highest praise of its effects. It
is enough to forward me one gross.
Yours, truly,
O. H. PETERSON."

"ATAWAS, Texas, April 12, 1861.

"GENTLEMEN: I am a practicing physician at Atawas
about 25 miles from San Antonio. I prescribe Dr. Park's
preparation of Wild Cherry and Tar for Pneumonia
as a, with the greatest benefit. I have witnessed numer-
ous remarkable cures. "W. DAVIS, M.D."
Such results are constantly being exhibited in every
munity. Consumption Cured in its Last Stage.

Consumptive patient, be of good cheer. We bring
you joyful tidings of good news. Read! Read!

"HARDONVILLE, N. J. April 30.

"I was attacked by a severe pain in the side, in the
region of the Liver. I suffered intensely through the
whole winter. During all the time I was confined to my
house, had a violent cough, raised much bloody mucus,
and was supposed by myself and others to be in the
stages of consumption. The February following, when
apparently my life was at an end, I procured a bottle of
Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar. As soon as
I commenced its use, I began to grow better. The ease
of my side grew less, the cough gradually left me, the
profuse expectoration and spitting of blood ceased,
and my general health became by degrees restored.
I was soon enabled to resume my trade, that of a carp-
enter, which I have continued without interruption. I will
further remark that this remarkable cure was effected
by only three bottles of the Balsam.

Truly yours,

THOMAS COONEY."

This article so harmonizes with the vital fluids, den-
sive organs and requirements of the system, as to fit it
easily and sooth all inflammation. If used according to
directions, it cannot fail to benefit you. Procure the
Almanac of any agent (gratis) and read ex-
planations in full. But use no time.

In Consumptive Symptoms

"Procrastination is the thief of time" in an awful sense
as it shortens existence and hurries the patient from life
into eternity.

Thousands are weekly dying whose lives might have
been prolonged by the timely use of DR. PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD
CHERRY AND TAR. A few weeks, a few days, make
a fatal difference in the progress of CONSUMPTION
SYMPTOMS.

The chances of success increase greatly with the
earliness of treatment. Although Park's Balsam has per-
formed cures in cases seemingly desperate that are
most miraculous, still it is advisable to take the Balsam
on the appearance of the first symptoms.